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TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 40, now ready, consins, among other things, Professor Arnold's Illustrated Lec-ure on the Phonograph, the latest rift of science. Sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of 10 cents. The Trimune New-

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

- FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-A meeting of manufacturers is to be held at Manchester to consider the depressed state of trade. = General Philippovich defeated a band of 1,000 Bosnian insurgents on the 3d inst. The Porte has declined to appoint delereceives a reply from the Powers. ____It is ex- stepped down and out from a dray in the gates to determine the new Greek frontier until it pected that the Paris Exhibition awards will be made known by October.

Domestic .- Lieutenant-Governor Latta, of Pennsylvania, has had an arm broken by jumping from a | how to open their mouths and to pass around yesterday from yellow fever; telegrams from other cities show that the fever is raging without abatement. ____ The New-Hampshire Greenback men have nominated Warren G. Brown, of Whitefield, for Governor, on an inflation platform. === The election returns from Vermont indicate a Republican majority of 18,000 or 20,000 for Governor, === The President delivered a has been confined to two lines, and, singularly speech at St. Paul yesterday on finance and the growth of the Northwest. = Robert Alien Cof- directly with the rapid transit companies. fin, who was the oldest surviving graduate of Am- | The strike has, therefore, caused little annoyherst College, is dead. ==== Congressman "Frank" Welch, of Nebraska, died on Wednesday night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The drivers of the Third Avenue Line struck yesterday, and some scenes of violence followed; a similar strike on the Sixth Avenue Road was soon ended. The Republican State Committee decided to held the State Convention at Saratoga on September 26, ____ Custom House officers claimed | pooling their issues. that sugar frauds are very extensive and, involve firms of high standing in the trade. chief officers of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions testified in the Custom House investigation. === The Tammany Demeracy issued an address, appealing to Workingmen and Greenback men. The O'Brien wing of the city Democracy held a meeting. with attempting to poison her mother. Mr. Vosburgh's church has disavowed the letter asking his resignation. —— Gold, 10038, 10038, Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 99710 cents. Stocks opened buoyant. there were dull, and finally weak, closing feverish and unsettled.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with chances Whichever found itself compelled to ride beof occasional showers. Thermometer yesterday, hind was sure to be disgruntled, and we

The death-list in the Southwest contains over 2,800 names. The plague has not made any headway during the last twenty-four hours except in the few cities where its ravages have been so terrible. The health officer of this port is now confident that Yellow Jack cannot unfurl his flag in our streets this season.

In the interests of harmony it is perhaps as well that the Paris Exhibition should withhold the announcement of its awards until near the closing day. The exultation of the victors and the groans of the defeated would deprive the great Fair of its pacific character. The managers should, however, have fixed the date of distribution earlier in the season. As it is, some exhibitors have learned that they are to receive prizes, and they are annoyed that there should be any delay in announcing them.

fraternity of the shirt-sleeve, the leaders make to those who have first and loudest a point of taking off their coats when they preach the new gospel of peace. General Butler's Man Friday did this in New-England, and Farmer Holt appeared in the same uniform yesterday at the New-Hampshire Con- have to get the party squarely to the front vention. The author of the stringent tramp and in line, for honest money and law in that State was unsparingly denounced the honest payment of our debts. And secby the representatives of the new party. ondly, we ought to carry every doubtful dis-This is natural. How can they expect to or- trict for Congressmen and Assemblymen. ganize the movement if the main body of They deserve most of the Republican party their constituents is legislated out of the now, who do most to accomplish these ends State ?

Twenty-eight millions a year have been saved in interest on the public debt by funding operations since 1871. Mr. Gladstone has directed attention to the fact that the most unmitigated democracy in the world has deliberately adopted the policy of reducing its prospective liabilities, while the aristocratic Government of Great Britain have ignobly handed over theirs to posterity. He gives us credit for having more honesty than financial skill. Yet the interest of the American debt, which was once the highest paid to Government creditors anywhere on earth, has been gradually reduced to good borrowing rates. It must not be forgotten that this is one of the beneficent results of the financial policy of the Republican

John Kelly would be described by Mark "Boft." General Committee is full of pulp for the workingmen and idlers who are exposed to the

"the act making the bonds payable in or sold. The price of cotton or wheat "coin instead of legal-tenders," "the de- may change every day in the year, and dence of the keen-eyed members of his So-"monetization of silver," and so on. The ad- several times in a day; it may advance ciety. dress breathes the very spirit of Eccles: "Are or decline 25 per cent on account of "we not slaves, we workingmen?" Kearney injury to the crop or an unusual supply and Butler must be engaged for the Demo- abroad, but the wages of the plantation hand eratic campaign in this State.

The Congress now in session in Paris might do more real good if it would direct its ener- to produce. The same is true of the wages of gies to weights and measures alone, and disregard the silver problems, already fully dis- factories; their wages remain substantially cussed by our Monetary Conference. The Congress is impatient to have the metric system generally introduced here, but it fails to take into account the difficulty of changing weights and measures on which the whole commerce of the Nation is based. Although the metric system was legalized in 1866, some time must still elapse before people will call habitually for a metre of cloth, a MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—3d Page—1st column.

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SAVINGS BANKS—7th Page—6th column.

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The President used slate and pencil to good purpose in Minnesota yesterday. His speech on the finances was unexpectedly strong. The unexampled decrease in the National debt, the enormous saving in the rate of interest, the transfer of the bulk of our financial obligations from Europe to America, the improvement in our foreign trade, and the restoration of our currency to a sound basis -these were the great problems which he ciphered out to the satisfaction of his auditors. His conclusions were that we cannot isolate ourselves from the rest of the world, and that as we now stand we are on the threshold of better times. "The surest foundation of restored financial 'prosperity," he said, "are a sound constitutional currency and an unstained "National credit," That was well said. It was not a political speech, and yet the Republicans cannot do better than reproduce its tables and arguments during the Fall campaign. The party in that State already occupies high ground on finance. There is no weak timber in the platform of the Republican Convention.

The street-car drivers who prefer to throw down the reins rather than work for twentyfive cents less a day ought to hold a consultation with the irrepressible Kearney. He has of employment can avail themselves of the a day. Strikes are invariably foolish, but in ingman harder, instead of easier. this instance the discontented workingmen seem to have given themselves away from the start. The movement enough, these are the roads which compete ance to the public thus far, and the front platforms of the surface cars will have new tenants to-day. The drivers are utterly powerless to resist the reduction of wages. They know this, and yet unite in an utterly hopeless and unnecessary strike Even Kearney must see that this is a senseless way of

A STATE CONVENTION AT SARATOGA. There is only one essential thing for a

year. That is, to nominate a candidate for about the worst passage: the temper then prevailing promised much ing strength of the Republican party through any other action such a convention might take. It was long ago discovered that where two ride on horseback one must ride behind. If the Convention were held, it must be controlled either by the Conkling men or by the anti-Conkling men. had no anxiety to see the representation of New-York in the next House imperilled, and in the next Senate thrown form which most practical men are sincere in bolieving away, through the repetition of such scenes as were witnessed last year. No matter who controlled the Convention, we could see nothing but damage to Republican interests from the struggles that threatened to attend its sessions. But as the gravity of the situation has become

plainer, the good sense which has so often saved the Republican party in critical emergencies has once more asserted itself. There is an obvious change in the temper on both sides, and this leaves us little occasion to regret that the counsels of those who have so earnestly urged a convention have finally prevailed. The State Committee has acted quetly, promptly, and with discretion; and the call for the Convention is issued in the usual form and on the usual basis of representation. It is now in order for The National Greenback party being a con- the Republicans of the State to look insisted on the holding of this State Convention, to make it useful in promoting the vital work of Republicanism. That work, for this forth unto those things which are beforecampaign, we take to be twofold. First, we and the least to hinder them.

"FIAT" MONEY ROBS THE WORKINGMAN. Every six months members of Meeting are re-Flood the country with "fiat money," give to prices an upward tendency and the wages expenses; if there be any suspicion of exof labor will be increased-thus it is that the working people of this country are appealed monished; if the offence be continued, he is to by the inflationists, both Democr ts and Nationalists. It is undoubtedly true that a is found wholly unable to pay his debts, and revival of business, even though it should be only temporary-a bubble blown up by speculation and sure to burst at the very time when its collapse will be most disastrous-would, for a time, affect the price of wages, as it would that of almost every other commodity purchased or sold in the market, but it does not, by any means, follow that the working man would be benefited thereby.

The most superficial study of the laws governing prices discloses the fact that the same causes or sets of causes affect in greatly dif-Tapley as "the sort of man as would squeeze | fering degrees the market values of staple ar- | children, and it is the first duty of his life to The address of the Tammany Hall scies of commerce. The prices of some commodities seem to be remarkably sensitive, while those of others are very stable, changinfection of the Greenback movement. The ing only when violent disturbances take Republican party is held responsible for "the place, or when a new order of things affecting like that of Mr. Hilles is almost unknown "forced steps toward resumption," "the values has become firmly established. Flue- in the history of Quakerism. His debts amount "enormous shrinkage in values, making tuations in rates of wages (the prices paid for to half a million, with no assets, and he *thousands of rich men poor, and dou- labor) are less frequent and less violent than has managed thus to cut away the -"bling the burdens of the debtor class," those of almost any article that is bought ground under his own feet while holding po- spontaneously nominated himself for Governor, and the Confederate Government for this loss at the time is

and of the farm laborer are fixed at the beginning of the season, and are not changed with the varying price of the articles they help mechanics and operators employed in manuthe same when markets are brisk and when they are dull, when capital realizes large profits and when it sustains losses. Wages always remain unchanged long after the prices of other things seem permanently to have advanced or declined, unless they are affected by a demand for a particular kind of larger one. They secode with a homogeneous faith, labor that it is difficult to supply, or by a and there is not in them the ferment which continsupply that is greater than the demand.

Not only is the price of labor less mobile than that of other things, but its fluctuations are invariably less in degree than those of the necessaries of life. Every one will remember our own experience during the war and immediately after its close. There was scarcely an article of provisions or clothing that did not advance in price far more rapidly and in much greater ratio than the wages of labor, although there were from 1861 to 1865 exceptional causes in the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from productive industries to push up wages more rapidly than they would naturally have advanced. Numerous examples might be cited to prove the truth of this assertion, but a single one will suffice.

Iron-moulders in New-England earned in 1860 about \$11 a week. Their wages gradually increased during the war and the years that succeeded, until, before the panic in 1873, | honored names in his church. It has been his business they were paid \$16 a week, the increase being 45 per cent. Now they receive \$13 a week, A few months ago he informed the Wesleyan Mis-In 1873 prices of commodities were much lower than they had been in 1865 and 1866, and a week's wages would for the first time purchase about the same quantities of the common necessaries of life as in 1860, although there had been times when prices had been proportionally much higher than wages. Indeed, that had been true most of the wicked will be punished forever and ever, by the time after prices began to advance. Now, having their bodies tormented by the fire, and their a New-England iron-moulder earns 18 per cent more than in 1860, while a dollar is just as valuable as it was before the war.

If a new inflation of the currency should now take place there is no reason to believe that wages would advance as rapidly as the streets of San Francisco, and seems to have prices of articles of general consumption, and no difficulty in making a living by his wits. the difference would represent an actual loss He can teach his associates of the whip-handle to the workingman. The laborer whose wages are increased only 10 per cent gains chance of driving a pair of horses for \$1.75 first, therefore, will make the lot of the work-

BEHIND.

thing, and changes very often not only with prised if the American branch of the denomination the eyes that look at it, but with the time of looking. The Elmira Advertiser amuses itself by discussing the truth of history apropos to the charge of Harper's Weekly that the speech with which it holds to the Evangelical faith, which of Mr. Thomas C. Pratt at the opening of the | does not think it necessary to the hands of its Republican Convention a year ago was "full "of gross insults to the President and Cabi-"net." The speech certainly raised a tre- born chains the English Wesleyans. "Let us have mendous storm at the time, and yet one who no open questions that were not open questions recalls only the hubbub is a good deal with John Wesley." puzzled now in reading over the verbatim report of the speech itself, as The Advertiser reproduces it, to see in what corner of it the

It is unquesite ably true that the Republican party is called the dictionary plan. Sender and receiver placed to integrity in the civil service, and I know of were each susplied with a copy of the some vocabfaithfully faith its piedges. Our disagreement, if there lish Dictionary," published by T. Nelson & eral application; equally applicable to every State In the Union and every department of the Government as binding upon the Cabinet officer as upon the tide waiter; as carnestly opposed to political favoritism in high places as in the low. The Republican party is not pledged to any system of Civil Service reform which abridges, in any degree, the rights guaranteed to every American citizen by the Constitution of the United States and the laws. The Republican party is not pledged to any plan of Civil Service rewould demoralize and destroy the organization, and result in the triumph of that old party of spoils and plunder, whose past career and present course, wherever it holds sway, demonstrate them to be the inveterate foes of all reform. Practical reform was what was promised and that alone is what the country demands; the same kind of methods which the business man would adopt for the regulation of his factory or the railroad superin tendent for the management of his employés. By some uch sensiple system only, honestly and reliably enforced, our pledges can be fulfilled, the Civil Service Improved and the party strengthened.

If that is a gross insult to the President and Cabinet, we fear there are a great many Re-

conversation is equally insulting. On the whole, it occurs to us that this is quarrels of a year ago, and declaring that any man who is now honestly engaged in trying to carry this State for Republican Congressmen and Assemblymen should be outlawed because of last year's differences. Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching that is a better programme for people who expect to accomplish something through the work of the Convention which is called for the 26th instant, at Saratoga.

THE HILLES FAILURE.

The failure of an eminent Quaker in Philadelphia the other day brought to light the peculiar method adopted by the Friends to keep each other square in business dealings. quired to state whether their assets equal their travagance or speculation the offender is adsuspended; and if, as in the present case, he resorts to the usual desperate means of sinking men to raise money, he is declared no longer a member of the Society.

This close watch over the week-day doings of the sect keeps its members on a path exceptionally straight and honest, Your broad-brimmed Friend, whether he deal with you for thousands of acres or a quart of milk, will not bate you a penny of his price, but he will not cheat you of one. He knows from boyhood what it will cost him to feed well, dress warmly, and set by a snug sum for his earn it. Who ever saw a Quaker beggar, tramp or communist? He is the most charitable of in Vermont, and he gazes with emotion upon the men, and the wisest in his charity in that he makes the pauper earn his alms. A failure

Are Friends growing less shrewd and sagacious, or has the canker of speculation and reckless living corrupted even that just church? Let us have at least one inclosure, small though it be, among parties and sects of which it can be said, as of the house of Sydney, that within it all the men are honest and all the women virtuous.

A MISSIONARY AND A HERETIC. A colony keeps the language and habits which it brought across the seas long after the fatherland has lost them. Men go to Iceland to learn the words which Denmark and Norway have forgotten. A recent case illustrates this principle as applied to smaller religious bodies which have seceded from a nes the development or change going on in the larger one. The English Wesleyans are one of the many pro-

ducts of John Wesley's secession from the Church of England. Overshadowed by the great Anglican Church, they have jealously preserved their insular character, seeking nothing more than to continue to be precisely what John Wesley made them. When one or two young ministers at the Conference last year, were charged with some aberration from the Wesleyan standards, which, including as they do all Wesley's sermons, are called "the longest creed in Christendom," one of the most influential Wesleyan leaders, Dr. Osborn, declared, "Let us have no open questions which were not open questions with John Wesley." The Conference, by an overwhelming majority, agreed with Dr. Osborn, and the young men were not admitted. The case of Mr. Impey this year, however, is a more important one. Mr. Impey has been for forty years a missionary, and for many years superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions among the Caffres of South Africa. His has been one of the most to examine and admit candidates for the ministry sionary Committee that he could not believe that Hell contains literal physical fire in which the bodies of the lost would suffer eternal cautery. Probably no American Methodist would think of quarrelling with Mr. Impey's opinion. The Weslevan Catechism, however, declares (Part I. Section 5), "Hell is a dark and bottomless pit, full of fire and brimstone, in which sonis by a sense of the wrath of God." The mission secretaries in London, Dr. Paushon and Dr. Osborn. on hearing that Mr. Impey did not believe in literal fire, summoned him immediately to England, and advised him to resign his office as a missionary and as a minister, in anticipation of certain expulsion. This he did, and the Bradford Conference struck off his name from the rolls as "resigned," without a word in recognition of his eminent character and services, casting him off at the age of sixty, after a life of faithfut labor train, == There were 104 deaths in New-Orleans a hat, and hundreds of men who are now out nothing if he has to pay an advance of 25 in a mission which was the first to carry the gospel per cent for everything he buys. Inflation at to the Caffres. This is done by the silent consent of the whole Wesleyan body.

The American Methodists have called for the meeting of an ocumenical conneil, embracing all the FORGETTING THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE Methodist bodies in the world; and Dr. E. O. Haven presented and urged the plan before the Bradford Con-The "truth of history" is a many-sided | ference at its August meeting. We should not be surudge it worth while to show the English churches that there is here a powerful Methodist body united and compact, remarkable for its Christian and missionary zeal, second to no other in the constancy ministers, and which would only laugh at the imposition of such a fetter as that in which Dr. Os-

Some curiosity has been expressed as to the method of constructing and translating the cipher nominating convention in this State to do this | nitro-glycerine was stored. This seems to be | dispatches in the Oregon case which we published the other day. They were made upon what may be called the dictionary plan. Sender and receiver no good Republican who does not intend that it shall | ulary-in this case it was a little " Household Eng-Mrs. Caroline Seifke was arrested, charged addition to the harmony or the fight- be any, is involved in the methods of accomplishing the Sone, London-and the message, being first object. As I understand the case, the Republican party is written in plain English, was translated into object. As I understand the case, the report which is not piedged to any pian of Civil Service reform which is cipher by the following rule: Look in not practical in its methods, impartial in its bearings and the dictionary for each word, and find its order in the column by counting from the top of the page; then turn back four pages, pick out the corresponding word, and take that as the cipher. The receiver ascertains the sense by reversing this process, turning forward instead of back. For example, Mr. Patrick telegraphs to Colonel Pelton, "Minutely previously readmit doltish," etc., and we wish to know what these cipher words stand for. Minutely " is the 42d word in the 1st column of page 122 of the dictionary; we turn forward four pages to page 126, and as the 42d word in the 1st column we find "must." Previously" is the 3d word in the 1st column of page 148, and the corresponding word on page 152 'purchase." In the same way "readmit" resolves itself into "republican," "deltish" into "elector," and so on. "The Household English Dictionary" can be bought in New-York, as the publishers have an agency in Bleecker-st., and anybody can test the accuracy of our translation.

The Republicans of the Elmira District in this State are delighted with the nomination of Ralph Beaumont as the National candidate for Congress. publicans in the State whose daily walk and Their only anxiety has been lest the Nationals and Democrats should combine upon some rich Democrat as a candidate. That would have given them not a very good time to be raking up the a close fight with a doubtful result. All danger of such a combination is passed now. Beaumont is a shoemaker who left his bench to make speeches for the National party. He is the second officer in the secret order of the Knights of Labor, holding the voluminous title of Grand Worthy Foreman. He has no strength outside the National party, and will attract no votes from either Democrats or Republicans. His nomination makes the election of a Re publican Congressman from the XXIXth District certain, provided there is harmony in the Republican Convention, which now seems assured. It is also claimed by competent authorities that Beaumont's nomination will result in a solid Republican delegation to the Assembly from Chemung County, which is as good news as the assurance of a Congressman.

There is a good school in Gramercy Park-not of politics but one for young ladies. For thirty-three years Misa Henrietta B. Haines has conducted an excellent school in the rear of Dr. Bellows's Church, and her friends are now hoping that she will round off a half-century of honorable service. Some financial embarrassments which threatened to cripple the institution have happily been overcome, and its doors have been opened again this Fall, much to the relief of a large circle of patrons. Miss Haines is fortunate in having so faithful a colleague as Mile, de Janon.

Mr. Controller Kelly declares that he does not be lieve that Mr. Tilden had any knowledge of the Oregon business, "because he is too cautions a man to have engaged in it." This will not strike the general public as an altogether complimentary estimate of the motives which habitually control Mr. Tilden's actions; especially since Mr. Kelly had just made free to say that he would consider it "immoral" to send such telegrams as were dis patched to the West from Gramerev Park.

Governor McClellan is now sented on an eminence struggles of Mr. Thurman in his efforts to extricate himself from his tangled financial record, and the writhings of Mr. Tilden impaled on the sharp edges of the Oregon dispatches. Hope springs eternal in the human breast.

General Butler is the only statesman who ever

itt in regard to the Oregon telegrams?

POLITICAL NOTES.

A bulletin from Saratoga says the pedometer is laid up for repairs.

That Civil Service Reform machine has clearly mough jumped the track once more.

Mr. Tilden should revenge himself by blowing up the ark before Marble and Pelton get out. Mr. Sherman need not fret himself about the Potter Committee. It is as harmless as a wet fire-

Mr. Tilden's friends are not taking such a rosepink view of his prospects for another nomination as they did a month ago.

If Mr. Tilden didn't know what his coparceners were up to, he is entirely "too fresh" to be trusted with the management of this Republic.

No wonder Nephew Pelton retired from the Elevated Railway business. A subterranean railway is the only place to bring his talents into full bloom.

Mr. Hewitt says the worst thing he did to Governor Grover was to telegraph him a summary of Hoadley's famous eleven-story "opinion." No wonder Grover didn't know how Oregon went, after that i

Whatever issues control the next Presidential campaign, it is tolerably safe to predict that neither party will battle for success under a banner of " reform "floating from the summit of a nincompoop Bureau. That piece of furniture has gone to eter-nal smash.

It seems to be an opportune time for Mr. Charles Francis Adams to drop a frozen word or two about 'fraud." He was very eager to fasten a brand on somebody a few months ago, and he must beable to see now that he tried extremely hard to apply it to the wrong person. If he doesn't know what else to do with the brand, he might leave it carelessly where Mr. Tilden would be likely to sit down on it.

When Mr. Potter's Committee huddles up for business again, the Republican members will have the innings, and they will probably feel called upon to subposna some witnesses who appear to have quite as familiar an acquaintance with the details of the "Electoral Conspiracy" as Leet or Anderson or the Jenks. Coparcener Mobble and his little cipher under cross-examination will be a National entertainment.

Secretary Thompson has made up his mind, it is said, to speak a few times in the Indiana Republican canvass. He is said to be an eloquent speaker, but a little out of practice in campaign oratory, as he has not taken an active part in politics for ten years or more. One of his admirers is quoted as saying of him: "For the first four hours there is not a better speaker in the land, but after that he gets a little scattering." Probably the audrence scatters, too, by that time.

Mr. Watterson gives substantially the same interpretation of that quadruplex dispatch as Mr. Ottendorfer does. He says the proposition was that Mr. Tilden should select two friends and Mr. Hayes two, the four to select a fifth, who should constitute a commission to go to Louisiana and see a fair count of the vote. This is precisely the same principle as the one on which the Electoral Commission was constituted, and Mr. Watterson's chief grievance with Mr. Hewitt is that he misrepresented Mr. Tilden by favoring that. It looks as if Watterson had been shying his bricks while sitting in a house of the most fragile kind of glass.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, says the Southern Democrats do not insist upon having the candidate for either President or Vice-President taken from their section, but they do think that they ought to have the Speakership of the House, as a matter of justice, and because it would give them some influence in the real affairs of the country. It would be a mere matter of form. The South practically had the Speakership at the last session, and will have it at the next. In case of complete Democratic ascendancy in the Government it will have the President and Vice-President also, no matter where they may hall from. If any-body doubts this, let him look back and see how completely the House was controlled by the South at the last session.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone will not visit Scotland this

to make political speeches. Mr. E. A. Bond, now keeper of the MSS, in the British Museum, will probably succeed to the post of Chief Librarian of that institution.

Governor Wade Hampton has experienced too unwell to resume his official duties. The admirers of the late Pierre Lanfrey,

the historian of Napoleon L, propose to creet a bust in his memory at Chambery in Savoy, his native town. Mr. Murat Halstead, of The Cincinnati Comnercial, is now the happy father of a round dozen of delightful one, and was faultlessly tendered, ildren. His youngest heir was born a few weeks since

The interest in Mr. Beecher's lectures shows no siyn of abatement in San Francisco. The audience at his third lecture was larger than on the two previous

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, has started on a Western tour, and will probably go as far as California. He will not return before the meeting of

Congress lu December. Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, gave a pair of shoes to a tramp the other day, and was soon after solicited by the same individual for twenty ceuts

pay for mending them. Mr. Irving, the actor, is greatly admired by he Baroness Burdett-Coutts. When he plays at the Lyceum Theatre she takes a box for the season, and she

vites him to her entertainments. The statue to Lamartine recently erected at Macon, France, is not the statue for which Emile de

Girardiu got up a subscription several years ago. That will be erected at Paris, if the scheme is ever carried Of John Ruskin's tastes as a small boy, he

himself gives this glimpse in writing of Turner's drawing of "Vesuvius Augry:" "The engraving from it was the first piece of Turner's I ever saw. It was published by Smith & Elder In their annual ' Friendship's Offering." when I was a mere boy; and what between my love of oleanoes and geology, my delight in Miss Edgeworth's story of 'The Little Merchants,' and my unconscious sense of real art, I used to feast on that engraving every evening for months and return to it again and again for years, before I knew anything either about drawing, or Turner, or mayall."

King Humbert's arms, insignia and banner. as a Knight of the Garter, have been hung in the choir of St. George's Chapel at Winds r. The banner, a white og on a crimson ground, hangs above the stalls on the Princes' side, between the flacs of the Shah of Persia and the Duke of Mecklenburg. An ormolu plate bearing the arms of the new Knight is affixed to the back of the stall, the engraved inscription being as follows: "Du très haut, très puissant, et très excellent Monarque Humbert, Roi d'Italie, Chevalier du très noble Ordro de la Jarretière, Dispensé des cérémonies d'Installation par lettres palentes datées du XVIme, Jour de Mars, MDCCCLXXVIII."

An etching of Thomas Carlyle by the artist Rajon is thus criticised by The London Academy: " M. Rajon's latest considerable etching of the portrait of Thomas Cariyle, though already sufficiently popular in macquence of the venerable fame of the person represented, cannot be deemed among the worthiest of the etcher's works. M. Rajon has done so much work in etching second to none that has been done in our generation in the way of reproduction, that he should be ware of issuing anything likely to diminish the general estimation of his accomplishments. There is, of course, nothing conspicuously bad in the portrait of Carlyle; but it does not greatly commend itself to those who are familiar with the best examples of M. Rajon's own work."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Giffard balloon is proving a profitable peculation in Paris. It involves a large outlay, but on some days as many as seventeen ascents are made. The seints have reached a total of £8,000. A charge of 20 francs is made to each person for the ascent. One day Mile. Sarah Bernhardt weut up in a small balloon, and after a journey of about an hour and a half she landed near Ferrières, the spot on which was wrecked the famous balloon captured by Prince Bismarck. Mr. Charles Latimer, of Cleveland, has made

claim of \$28,000 against the Government for the loss of his steamer the B. P. Chency, which was captured during the war by the rebels while employed in the service of the North, and was after-ward by them destroyed. A Washington dispatch was published in THE TRIBUNE and other papers about ten days ago to the effect that a record found to the rebel archives at Washington had made it apparent that Mr. Latimer was paid \$18,500 by

sitions of trust and enjoying the full confidence of the keen-eyed members of his Society.

then wrote himself a letter accepting the nomination of the keen-eyed members of his Society.

then wrote himself a letter accepting the nomination was made to the captars of the boat after the rebel antilorities, in whose service it was then capacid, had burned it to prevent its recapture by Northern sunctions, and therefore that it does not affect the validity

An English husband about three weeks ago banded over his rights and titles in a wife to another man, for the sum of £5. There had been a separation owing to his habits of drink, and a stone-mason, becoming commored of the wife, had proposed a partnership, which she accepted on condition that in these could be arranged with her husband. At first ne demanded 210, but the mason did not think she was worth the money. Repairing to an mu it was agreed that the landlord should decide upon the terms, and he at last induced the husband to accept £5 and relinquish all his claims.

The poor man at Memphis is the sufferer; the man of wealth has gone away with his money or locked it up behind him. Says The Avalanche: "Mem-phis has many rich men who own palatial stores along Matn-st. There is not one of these rich men here to-day, in the hour of our greatest calamity. These rich mea are neither represented in person nor by their surplus dollars. The majority of the men who are standing in the deadly breach, fighting the most gigantic plague that ever cursed American soil, are men who do not own \$1 in real estate in Memphis." Where, it asks. is this man and that man, giving their names, " and a score of others that we propose to mention at a future time! Have we seen the light of their countenances or the color of their money! Factance stubborn thing, and we are now treating of facts. The men who are to-day standing in the fore front of the battle have no capital but their manhood. God bless them."

From the mortality returns of England and Wales in the year 1876, it appears that 183 men and 409 women, a total of 592 persons, died in that year who were past ninety-five years of age. Fourteen men and forty-three women had reached one hundred years of age, of whom one man was one hundred and six and one woman one hundred and eight. It is interesting to compare these statistics with facts which Pliny gathered from the census instituted by the Emperor Vespasian, Pliny confining himself exclusively to the region between the Apennius and the Po-Within those narrow limits he found fiftyfour persons who had reached the age of one hundred; fourteen the age of one hundred and ten; forty, one hundred and thirty-five, and thirty, one hundred one hundred and thirty-five, and thirty, one hundred and forty years. In a single town near Placentia, he found six persons of one hundred and ten; four of one hundred and twenty, and one of one hundred and fity years of age. One writer on longevity gives seventeen examples of age exceeding one hundred and fity years. But "Old Parr," age one hundred and fity-two, stands alone in many respects, masmuch as he was not married until he was eighty, and beget two children, as he married again when one hundred and two, as he had a love intrigue when one hundred and two, as he had a love intrigue when one hundred and two, as he had a mong the great in Westwinster Abbey.

David Lazzagetti, the Italian fanatic, called

David Lazzaretti, the Italian fanatic, called himself the "New Christ," and his devout followers named him "St. David" and the "Prophet." He had chosen unto himself twelve apostles, and obtained a large number of proselytes who had built for him a kind of hermitage as a church on the summit of Monte Labro, in Western Tuscany. His creed had as its basis the Nicean, but was Protestant in forbidding auricular confession, and had certain socialistic articles. The onflict between him and the police force, resulting in his death, is described by a correspondent of The Times (London). On the morning of August 18, he had started from his home with 2,000 or 3,000 followers with purses described as " of anything but a peaceful character." More than a hundred of the believers were dressed in white tunies, similar to those worn in ancient times the Jewish priesthood. At their head walked . David the Saint," attired in a kind of half-regal, halfpontifical costume, a red tunic. a diadem on his head, and an iron-studded club in his hand. As they went, they sang a kind of refrain. " Long live God, the Christian Republic, and praise be to Christ, come a second time on earth "-Christ being David Lazzaretti. As they were approaching the village of Arcidosso the authorities came out, accompanied by nine armed men, and asked came out, accompanied by nine armed men, and asked them to disperse. At this, David cried out, "I am the King," and ordered his followers to disarm the men. As he spoke a discharge of firearms was made upon the police, and a shower of stones thrown at them. Again one of the authorities asked them to disperse, whereupon the Prophet aimed a blow at him with his club, and then the police, finding themselves surrounded, opened fire, first in the air, and then upon the crowd. The first to fail was the Prophet himself, struck with a ball full in the forehead. His followers, seeing their leader had failed, then gave up the struggle. This David Lagaretti contemplated the ultimate conversion to his views of all earthly potentates. "I am," he said, "one of tod, and I can, if I will, move incuntains and level them. I held in my hand the sceptre which can make of all Europe one kingdom."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

As the season progresses, the audiences at the Garden continue to improve, and Mr. Thomas's en-Fall to deliver an address before Glasgow University or gazement promises to finish as brilliantly as it began. Last night, the Symphony night of the week, drew a very large audience. The programme, while it was as classical in structure as the programmes of these evenings always are, was so attractive that even the least musical part of the andienes ittle benefit from his trip to the mountains. He is still could not fail of enjoying it. The piece was charmingly given, especially as to the last two movements. Besides this there was an exquisits adagio by Buch, the overture to Glilek's 'Aulis," and "Siegfried's Death" from ter Dammerung." The programme was in every way a

> The programme of Mr. Thomas's benefit, which will take place on the 11th inst., was announced last night. There are two novelties on it; one, a series of selections from the " Rheingold," the first opera of the Bayrenth Trilogy, the second, the Vorspiel to Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," some of the ballet music of which has been very popular here for some time, thanks to Mr. introduction of it. The ever popular Handel " Largo" will be given, and the other numbers will be Wagner's "Kaiser-march," Rubinstein's "Valse Caprice," one of the best things brought out for the first time during the season; Beethoven's overture to " Fidelio," Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," the "Wilfiam Tell" overture, a Strauss waltz, "Wiener Fresken," and Berlioz's "Rakoczy" march. The soloists will be Miss Emma Abbett, who will sing the "Casta Diva" from "Norms," and an aria, "Salgo gia," from VerdFs "Nabucco," and Signor

> > THE MARIE ROZE CONCERTS.

Tagliapietra, who will sing Adolphe Adam's " Nocl."

The Marie Rôze-Mapleson concerts will comsence at Steinway Hall, on Monday, September 30. The following artists will appear: Mme. Marie Rôze, Sig. Brignoli, Mr. Carleton and Mr. Ferd. Duleken; and there will be an orchestra under Mr. G. Cariberg. Negotia tions are now pending for the appearance of a young 'cello player also at these concerts.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BENEFIT. Toward the end of last week Messrs. Fiske

and Harkins resolved upon the giving of a benefit performance, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in aid of the suffering people of the South. Mary Auderson volunteered her services, to act as Parthenia, and John Mecallough having agreed to appear as Ingomar, it was at first arranged that the entire play of "Ingomar" should be acted, with these public favorites in the chief characters. A day later Mr. William Winter-who, in association with Mr. Jeflerson, had undertoken to organize a benefit for the same good cause-effected a combination of Jefferson and Edwin Booth with the forces already enlisted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and so the way was prepared for the remarkably interesting and brilliant performance which occurred at that theatre yesterday afternoon. The programme is notable for its glowing life, its variety, and its compactness. There was not a dull moment in the whole course of its exposition. The forest scenes of "Ingo mar" were first portrayed. Mr. McCullough, acting Injomar, presented yet another view of his flue genius and ripe abilities. Manty strength is not flurry; power is not the amless bumping, bustling, and delirious gyration of a bluebottle fly in the air. Mr. McCullough, by his sustained intensity and deep, passionate fervor, gave a significant emphasis to this truth. The pleading scene was unried with touching delicacy, and the lavish use of the red roses gave a fine barbaric luxuriance to the picture. Miss Anderson, as Parthenia, exhibited the same sweetness and lofty emotion that have already won for her such earnest admiration in this character. Edwin Booth was received with enthusiastic plaudits. Mr. Booth's Iago is not his greatest piece of acting; is does not vie with either his Hamlet, his Richelien, his Brutus, his Bertuccio, or his Lear; but it is, possibly, his greatest piece of art. In finish it is entirely without a rival upon the contemporary stage. It is an indescribably brilliant type of the most infernal bypoerisy. Mr. Harkins, who appeared as Othello, had not acted since the bitter bereavement that deprived him of his noble, affectionate, and beloved wife. The public received him with earnest and honest sympathy-recognizing his sacrifice of private grief to charitable impulse and professional duty. Mr. Jefferson's appearance as Golightly, in Morton's capital farce of " Lend Me Five Shillings," was the signal for a public acclamation, deep as the fidelity of generous hearts and warm and free as their benevolence and affection. The personation affords an exquisite example of the felicity of applying a comedy method to a farce subject. Its effect was a little marred by lack of